

## RENT BY AN EXPLOSION

**Buildings Wrecked and Many Lives Lost in New York City.**

**Casualties Reach Into the Hundreds.**

Although it is impossible to estimate the number killed—many of the injured expected to die—disaster the result of a fire in a large wholesale and retail drug store—many explosives stored in the establishment—solid business blocks shattered by the terrific shocks—the air full of flying timbers, brick, stone, and cinders.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—By a series of terrific explosions following a fire a few minutes after noon today in Tarrant's wholesale and retail drugstore, at the southeast corner of Greenwich and Warren streets, hundreds of men and women were injured and many killed. Both sides of Warren street, between Greenwich and Washington streets, were laid in ruins and buildings for blocks around were wrecked or damaged.

For half a block to the north and south of Warren street, the west side of Greenwich street, and the east side of Washington street the buildings are almost as hopelessly wrecked as is the south Warren street block of 160 feet frontage. In all something like forty places of business are either wholly or partially destroyed.

Never in the history of the city has there been any explosion which wrought so much havoc so far as property loss is concerned.

As to the instant loss of life, there are indications that lead to the belief that it will prove to be much less than in some other similar disasters.

Many of the injured, however, will not recover. As to the number of those killed outright there is at present no possibility of making even an approximate estimate. The blast of fire that followed the explosion, which was with difficulty got under control late in the afternoon, left the wide area of ruin so hot that search for the dead was impossible.

All that is known is that in the Tarrant building, as well as in all the others and in the street, there were numbers of people and many of them are under the great mass of debris which fills the street for over a block. The list of missing so far reported is comparatively scanty. There were several circumstances which combined to make the loss of life smaller than might have been expected from so awful and widespread a disaster.

**A Constant Source of Danger.**  
In the first place the Tarrant big seven-story drug house had been long regarded by the entire neighborhood as little better than a powder magazine. It had been common talk among business men and the employees in the business houses in the vicinity that should Tarrant's get away there would be not one thing to do, and that would be to run. At the first rumor that the dreaded event had come, that Tarrant's actually was on fire, people poured from all the nearby houses and fled. Furthermore, the time of the accident was just the hour when many of the employees are out at their noonday meal, and this also undoubtedly saved many lives.

In addition to this, there was an interval between the first explosion, which was comparatively light, and the second one, which was terrific, and did most of the damage. Those who were not warned by the mere fact of Tarrant's being on fire were warned by the first shock, and many of them got out of the buildings into the street.

This, it is believed, applies even to a good proportion of the employees in the Tarrant building itself.

The second and third explosions, which followed each other in quick succession, were the most terrific in their violence ever felt in New York. Great buildings as far away as the east side of the City Hall Park, and even down to Wall Street and beyond, as well as for a corresponding distance to the north and westward to the river, were shaken to their very foundations.

The movement felt was more like the swaying upheaval of an earthquake than anything caused by a mere explosion. But for the terrific roar which came with the jerking of the earth, the vibration of the buildings might readily have been taken for an earthquake shock.

People who were in the streets within a mile of Warren street, however, very soon were able to guess what had taken place. Something had blown up. Everybody knew that, for there was a great pillar of smoke stretching straight up to the sky where it spread out like a giant dome shutting out for a long time the rays of the sun. Out of it there dropped a steady shower of charred stuff, bits of plasterboard, pieces of bricks and similar light debris, which fell over all the territory from river to river and from the Battery as far north as Second street.

**A Shower of Cinders.**

There was little wind blowing at the time and the smoke seemed to spread out evenly by its own expansive force, carrying the light materials with it and dropping them here and there, together with a continuous shower of cinders wherever it went.

But it was not merely cinders, pasteboard and light stuff that fell from the region for a block or two around. Large boards, ends of scantling, sheets of tin roofing, and broken bricks and chunks of mortar came crashing down upon roofs and in the streets and sidewalks.

A man at the corner of Murray and Greenwich street was struck and severely hurt by a flying piece of scantling. A horse drawing a truck also in Murray street was hit by a flying timber which had swept down with a live electric light wire. The horse was thrown to the ground and there killed by the electricity. Engine 29 and Engine 6, which had got close to Tarrant's in response to the fire alarm, were so overwhelmed with debris that they could not get away and remained where they were, to be dragged away, converted, after the fire, into mere cinders and scrap iron. Several of the engines of both companies were injured, but none of them and none of the horses was killed. Driver McEvers, of Engine 6, by a daring dash back into the chaos, managed to cut his horses loose and save them.

A street car going in Washington street was caught by the falling walls of the building.

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## A ROYAL WELCOME HOME

**London's Millions Greet the City's Returning Volunteers.**

**Dense Masses of Humanity Pack the Streets So That the Troops Are Compelled to Struggle Along in Single File—Police Absolutely Powerless, and Cavalry Charges in Vain—The Demonstration of World-Wide Significance—The War Spirit of the British Public Thoroughly Aroused—Ovation Regarded as Sounding a Note of Defiance to the Enemies of England.**

LONDON, Oct. 29.—It was expected that London's welcome to the first troops returning from the South African war would be a great local jubilation, but without further significance. It proved to be an event which challenges the attention of the entire world. The three letters "C. I. V." have spelled a new human passion which, neither patriotism nor idealism, is something which suggests challenge, defiance, and even bloodthirstiness.

When it is said that for the first time in history London's millions, without evil intention, oversaw all control and that the returning volunteers had to literally fight their way to St. Paul's cathedral, where they finally arrived in single file, some idea, perhaps may be gained of the strange scenes in the streets of the world's metropolis.

Never before has there been witnessed in this or any other land such a marvelous demonstration of the omnipotent power of masses of humanity. Nothing withstood their good natured and even unintended assaults. All barriers were swept away like wheat through which troops of cavalry have charged. The precautions, which were as complete as those of Jubilee day or any similar occasion in the past, proved useless. The troops were so crowded that they stood literally shoulder to shoulder on both sides of the streets from end to end of the route. Behind them there was an equal force of police facing the crowd.

The battle began two hours before the procession was due. It was waged first by the police alone, but it soon became necessary for the soldiers to join, which they did by linking arms and crowding back to back to give added weight to the police line. This was speedily seen to be ineffectual, and the mounted troops and police, especially at the street crossings and squares, tried to force back the multitude.

It was the first time your correspondent ever saw mounted men helpless against an overwhelming weight of humanity. Their charges at Ludgate Circus, for instance, served to make those near the front flight desperately to drive back the fellows, but they were all as helpless as straw in a current.

Again and again the path which they were trying to keep clear through the centre narrowed as the surging multitude pressed from both sides until the opposite lines of soldiers and police touched. The Lord Mayor tried to pass to go to welcome the column at Temple Bar, according to programme. It was simply impossible for him to get through, and he was left at St. Paul's. The horse of the procession finally arrived. The first portion of the route was passed with less difficulty. From Fleet street to the Cathedral, however, the police and the volunteers fought and struggled through as best they could, and most of the way they got through one by one.

Through the streets six miles, however, the struggling masses of spectators were at times beyond control. The spirit of the returning volunteers was quite different from that of Jubilee day, three years ago. There was no high, but a general intolerance of control, which was quite new to London crowds.

Saturday's disappointment and the rain which fell at noon today gave the impression that there would be no great crush, but it is impossible to doubt that the mightiest mass of humanity that ever assembled in a public square in London today to take part in the demonstration.

As mentioned at the outset, it would be difficult to describe the character of the welcome which London's millions have given these 1200 returned volunteers. There is no doubt of its heartiness, but there was a new fervor and a new spirit of defiance and even of defiance. Their shouts, cries, and cheers were a world defiance, and there is ample evidence that the war has not been forgotten in the veins of the British people.

This is a surprise, for before the election there were signs that the South African war had been forgotten. Some features of today's events offer an explanation. There are abundant expressions of exasperation because of the Boers' continued refusal to accept the peace conference with the Chinese plenipotentiaries and it is expected that the general peace conference will begin soon.

**AN ENQUIRY AT PAOTING-FU.**  
Allies to Investigate the Conduct of Anti-Foreign Officials.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—General Gascolee, who is at Paoting-fu, telegraphed confirming the statements that the allied commanders at that city have appointed a commission to investigate the conduct of the anti-foreign officials. The commission of the British contingent will shortly return to Peking. General Gascolee says he expects that the British will reach Peking November 6. They will co-operate with the German and Italian detachments on the march to the capital, moving on parallel routes in search of Boxers.

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Russia Replies to the Notice of the Anglo-German Compact.

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With reference to the third clause, the Government simply refers the contracting parties to the Russian circular of August 25, stating that Russia will modify her attitude according to circumstances. The final clause inviting the other powers to concur in the agreement is most curiously dismissed with the remark that it does not call for comment.

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## MADE THIRTY SPEECHES

**Mr. Bryan's Great Feat at Campaigning in New York.**

**The Nebraska Completes His Second Tour of the Empire State Confident of Success—Party Leaders Greatly Encouraged—Democratic Victory Assured if People Vote as They Shout—A Series of Remarkable Overtures Throughout the Whole Trip—The Presence of the Candidate's Wife a Pleasant Feature—The Experience of James Riley Tillison—Reply to Cowen's Threat.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Just before midnight William Jennings Bryan finished one of the most astonishing feats of campaigning in all of his remarkable career. Between 7 o'clock this morning and midnight he traveled nearly 200 miles and made thirty speeches. When he returned to the Rambler tonight from Brooklyn, where he delivered eight speeches in less than four hours, he did not show as much fatigue as did the men who, in relays, have been following him around all day.

He left at midnight for his last tour of New York State, being scheduled for comparatively few speeches tomorrow, when he will wind up his work in this State at Dunkirk, a small town on Lake Erie near Buffalo. He proceeds from that point to Detroit. From Detroit he will sweep south to Cincinnati, and from the Ohio city he goes west through Indiana and Illinois, reaching Chicago Saturday night, where he will deliver four or five speeches before starting on his journey to Lincoln to await the result of the voting next Tuesday, confident that in this struggle between avarice and want, in this terrific battle between the dollar and the man, his countrymen will choose him for their President.

What Mr. Bryan saw today in his sweep around the Catskill mountains and down the west side of the Hudson River seemed to him more than ever that the people are thoroughly aroused to the tremendous issues of the campaign and that at last they have come to realize that a great and vital moral question is involved. When he told some of his New York friends goodbye tonight and thanked them for their loyalty and solidarity he talked as if he believed the conscience of the masses had been touched and that the heart of his country had been stirred to its aboriginal depths.

**Mr. Bryan's Confidence.**  
So believing, how is it possible for a man of the marvellous character and temperament of Bryan to doubt that the battle will end in his favor? All that anybody, desiring to be conservative and cautious, who has been with him on his two weeks' tour of the East, can say is that if the people were as they should be, they would sweep the country. As a rule, the politicians still shake their heads dubiously, shrug their shoulders ominously, and wink their eyes wisely when asked what they think of the prospects.

But the politicians have been so long accustomed to depending almost wholly upon the power and sweep of organization that they are to be excused for not comprehending the possibilities of this campaign Bryan is making. In the modern sense of the term, there is no organization back of Bryan, whereas the opposition has the most perfect, compact, and widely machine that the politics of the country have ever developed. What there is of the Bryan organization is worse poverty-stricken at present than it was even at the corresponding period of the last campaign, while the Republicans have more money now than they had four years ago, and are more eager to use it desperately and recklessly than they used it in 1896.

In his tour today Mr. Bryan skirted a country which, in the main, is more strongly Republican than was that through which he passed in his last week. Considering the size of the towns he visited the crowds that poured out to hear and cheer him were much larger and much more enthusiastic than those that greeted him on the State last week.

**A Republican Explanation.**  
I am impelled again to remark that I do not know what it means. Mr. Bryan thinks it means victory. But Mr. Bryan is a candidate—and a very sorry candidate, indeed, is he who goes into a campaign believing he is going to be beaten. Some of the Republican managers in New York to-night are claiming that the dimensions and enthusiasm of crowds today were due to the fact that Mr. Bryan for the first time in this campaign has spoken of the effect of his wife. The people, they say, poured out to see Mrs. Bryan. But the fact that Mrs. Bryan was going to accompany him today was known even by the members of his traveling party. Therefore this theory of the case can scarcely be considered tenable.

The people nearly everywhere who saw Mrs. Bryan were obviously surprised. It is true they cheered her with good spirits, though on more than one occasion her traveling companion, Mrs. Elliot P. Danforth, was mistaken for her. Mrs. Bryan will remain by her husband's side constantly until he reaches Lincoln. Mrs. Bryan's presence today brought to the Rambler loads of flowers. At nearly every stopping place cut roses and other flowers were tumbled into the car by the bushes.

**The Bainbridge Reception.**  
Beginning at Bainbridge, which is not far from the Pennsylvania line, at 8 o'clock this morning, Mr. Bryan made twenty-two speeches before he reached New York tonight. Bainbridge is the home of the Hon. Elliot P. Danforth, an old-time Hill partisan, though a loyal friend of Bryan. Mr. Danforth had charge of the train.

He declared that no such crowd as that at Bainbridge had ever before assembled at Bainbridge. There were acres of people in the park where Mr. Bryan spoke. They came on excursion trains from every point of the compass, and Cobleskill the crush of the mob was unprecedented. Cobleskill was a point of special interest by reason of the fact that it is situated in the only county in New York—Schoharie—where Mr. Bryan has a majority in 1900.

To this honor their distinction last Saturday night the unique

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## THE LOOT FROM TIENSIN.

**Official History of the Bullion Taken by American Marines.**

The official history of the seizure at Tientsin by the United States marines of a quantity of gold and silver belonging to the Chinese Government is contained in the annual report of Brigadier General Hervey George Richards, Marine Corps, published yesterday. There are several commentaries on the subject, but the story of its seizure and its disposition are told in brief form in General Heywood's own words. It is shown by this that the treasure, amounting to \$376,330, was taken by United States officers, properly counted, and checks for it turned over to the Government. General Heywood says:

"In the communication dated July 15, 1900, Colonel Meade refers, among other things, to the looting which has been going on in Tientsin. He states that the treasure had been ransacked, but that all the valuables were not taken. Major Waller, with a force, is searching for the treasure. The treasure, which consisted principally of silver bullion, fused with brick, mud, and other debris, was recovered from the ruins of the salt commission's yamen, which had been looted and burned before the marines arrived on the spot.

A hoard consisting of Major Waller and Assistant Paymaster George Richards, Capt. M. J. Shaw, and C. H. C. Moller (an American agent in Tientsin of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York) was appointed to count the bullion and appraise its value. The bullion was counted by this party, which estimated its value at \$376,330, United States currency. It had been the intention to deposit the treasure for safe keeping with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, but the vaults of this bank would not accommodate it, and it was therefore removed to the premises of the bank under the supervision of the officers of the First Regiment of marines and placed under guard there.

In accordance with the suggestion of Col. M. J. Shaw, U. S. M., and with the approval of the commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces on the Asiatic station, a contract was made between a party consisting of Major and Assistant Paymaster George Richards, Capt. M. J. Shaw, and Capt. W. B. Lemly, assistant quartermaster, representing the United States, and Mr. Kenneth R. Campbell, representing J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York City, under the provisions of which the bullion was exchanged for three New York drafts, one for \$100,000, payable at sixty days sight, one for \$100,000, payable at ninety days sight, and one for \$176,330, payable at 125 days sight.

The board being satisfied that the drafts were properly secured, the bills of lading and insurance policies for the bullion were delivered to Mr. Campbell and the drafts were delivered to the Assistant Paymaster. The drafts were attached to the flagship Brooklyn, S. S., and transmitted to the commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces on the Asiatic station to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, which he did.

**AMERICA MAKES REPLY.**

**Answers to the Last Note of Germany and England.**

The American answer to Germany's request that this Government assent to the Anglo-German agreement to preserve the integrity of China and maintain the "open door," was delivered yesterday to Count Quadt, the Charge d'Affaires of Germany here. The response to a similar request from Great Britain was mailed to Lord Dunsfote, the British Ambassador at Washington, yesterday. Publicity will be given to the correspondence on Monday.

The answers are identical in acquiescing in the principles for which the Anglo-German agreement was made. The clause of the agreement, in which the contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to agree on a course of action if any power attempts to violate the integrity of China, is not objected to for the reason that this Government construes it as an arrangement concerning Great Britain and Germany, and not as a limitation on the action of the United States.

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## MR. BRYAN AT BROOKLYN

**The Kings County Democracy Honors the Nebraskan.**

**Streets From the Bridge to the Academy of Music Lined With People—A Crowd of 75,000 Within and Near the Hall—The Great Principal Meeting of the Evening Held Under the Auspices of the Democratic Club—The Candidate Refers to the Organization's Attitude in 1896—A Man's Vote His Own—A Striking Denunciation of Imperialism—The Flag to Go With the Constitution.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—William J. Bryan was enthusiastically greeted in Brooklyn tonight, where he made eight speeches in the territory extending from the bridge almost to the Jamaica line. After leaving the Hamilton Fish Park, in Manhattan, he was driven across the bridge in a carriage with Representative William Sulzer and Hon. John Reilly, of the Fourteenth Assembly District. A sub-committee of the Democratic Campaign Committee of Kings County met the carriage at the Brooklyn entrance to the bridge and escorted it to the Academy of Music, where Mr. Bryan was to make the principal speech of the evening.

The streets from the bridge entrance to the hall were lined with people who greeted Mr. Bryan with rousing cheers, and fireworks were set off with profusion. The streets were jammed with a solid mass of humanity and the police had great difficulty in making a passageway for the carriages. It is estimated that 75,000 persons were congregated in and out of the hall.

The doors of the Academy of Music were opened at 5:30 o'clock, and within fifteen minutes the seats and every bit of standing room were occupied. The meeting was under the auspices of the Democratic Club and was called to order by Daniel Monahan, who read a letter from Justice Gurney, who was to have been the chairman of the meeting, and announcing his inability to be present, and suggesting that A. H. Eastman, President of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, be substituted in his place.

Mr. Eastman was then introduced as chairman, and announced as the first speaker Hon. John D. Kerman, of Ulster.

**An Ovation at the Academy.**  
It was announced that Mr. Bryan was to reach the hall at 8:30, but he reached there shortly after 8 o'clock. He received a tumultuous welcome and the applause continued for more than ten minutes. While the crowd were cheering themselves hoarse, Mrs. Bryan, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. John H. Girdner, appeared in a box close to the one occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McLaughlin and their daughter.

Mrs. McLaughlin then arose and handed a letter from Mr. Bryan to the audience, which she received smiling. Mr. Bryan, after repeatedly waving his hands, managed to quiet the audience sufficiently to make himself heard. He was slightly hoarse after his long day of speech-making, but otherwise his voice was in good condition. He said in part:

"I am glad to speak here under the auspices of a club which did not entirely agree with me in the last campaign. But I am not asking what men did in 1896, or what they are going to do in 1904. I am interested in what they are doing now. I found no fault with those who left me in 1896, and I am not complaining of those who come back in 1900.

"I have always believed that a man's vote is his own; that he ought to use it according to his conscience; and that he ought to allow no party to dictate to him. I believe a man's country ought to be above his party all the time and I never feel that I am a man who is conditionally a believer from me on a public question. I believe the great majority of a people honestly desire good government and the differences between people are not differences of purpose, but differences of understanding.

**Differences of Opinion.**  
"It has been my good fortune to see people living in different countries. I have talked to people who worshipped God according to various callous forms and expressed themselves in various languages, and yet I have been impressed with this, that a person, no matter where you will find the person, no matter what race he belongs, no matter to what church he belongs, no matter to what party he belongs, every person is doing the best he can with the light he has to better his condition and that of those who are dependent upon him."

After a stern denunciation of trusts Mr. Bryan discussed imperialism as follows: "The man who wants the American drum-beat to be heard around the world? We want the light of liberty to shine so brightly here that it will be seen around the world and inspire people everywhere. The Republicans are not prepared to defend their imperial policy. They tell you it is expansion. It is not.

"Jefferson was an expansionist, but not an imperialist. Jefferson took in land, the Republicans take in people. Jefferson took in land to be made into States. The Republicans do not expect to make States out of the Philippines. Jefferson carried the flag with the Constitution. The Republicans want to carry the flag and leave the Constitution behind. They go on the theory that a Constitution cannot stretch beyond the limits of the United States, but that the President can spread all over the world.

"Beare of a President who is larger than the Constitution which created him. When a President gets larger than the Constitution how are you going to stop him until it is all President and no Constitution? Imperialism is not a definition. It is a thing. The cry is whether the executive be called an emperor or a king. If he